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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum; $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

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Office—No. 58 Stark Street,
(Up-Stairs,)
Residence—North Fourth street,
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HOMEOPATHIST.
Those preferring this MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.
Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate
Portland, Jan. 10, 1864. dtf

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Office—In CARTER'S BUILDING, Corner of Front and Alder streets.
Dr. Dickson is a regular graduate of Medicine in an English University, as well as at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and has been practising for the last ten years in Victoria, Vancouver Island, during which he was Surgeon to the Royal Hospital. He offers his services to the citizens of Portland and their families, believing that assiduous attention to the duties of his profession will secure him confidence and esteem.
j27dtf

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Physician, Surgeon, &c.
Office & Residence—N. W. Cor. Oak and First Streets.
d24dtf2p

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Dentist.
DENTAL ROOMS,
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d12 d3ptf

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102 Front Street,
fy26 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

W. LAIR HILL. H. F. MULKEY.
HILL & MULKEY,
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Corner Front and Alder Streets,
y26 PORTLAND, OREGON. tf

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And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
OFFICE—No. 86 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
y20 Particular attention paid to collections. tf

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feb18dtf EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

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feb29 CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

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WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PROCEEDINGS in Bankruptcy. Collections promptly made and remitted. oc29dtf

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jltf

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And Solicitor in Chancery,
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MRS. M. A. THOMPSON,
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CHRONIC DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS, Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargement Deafness and Neuralgia, treated successfully.
Special attention given to Female Diseases. Examinations made by the Electric Battery connecting the nerve forces.
Board, with a pleasant home for a limited number of Patients.
Calls will be attended to in any part of the city.
Battery for sale and instructions given upon the scientific use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—NO. 92 THIRD STREET
East side, near the M. E. Church, Portland.
Portland, June 12th, 1868 dtf

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(Late STEWART & COURTLEY,)
No. 109 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
AND DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches and Jeweler's Goods.
Agent for the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, also for Wilcox & Gibbs' Letter "G"
Sewing Machines.
jy24wtf

J. M. KEELER,
OREGON AND N. W. COMMISSION AGENCY,
95 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY.
FOR BUYING AND SHIPPING DIRECT AND FOR Storage and Sale of Exports
Orders and Consignments respectfully solicited
General Rate of Commission, 5 per
Also, Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon ap30dtf

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HAVING OPENED OFFICES AT
Forest Grove, Hillsboro', Lafayette, McMinnville, Butteville and Dayton,
WE WILL DISPATCH AN EXPRESS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNING, by J. C. Jamison's Line, carrying Treasure, Freight and Packages.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Portland, Dec. 1, 1868. dtf

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(Successors to A. M. & L. M. Starr)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
STOVES, FURNACES AND RANGES,
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON GALVANIZED SHEET IRON ZINC, Babbit Metal Bearings Tinned and Planished Copper, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose and Connections Hydraulic Pipe, Nozzles and Rams Blacksmiths Tools Machines and Materials, and a complete assortment of House Furnishing Hardware
Importing our goods principally Direct from the East, enables us to offer inducements to the Trade second to no other House in this coast
Agents for TILTON & M'FARLAND'S SAFES, and for the celebrated EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS for Manufacturers and Miners' use.
No. 34 Front Street,
In O. S. N. Company's Fire-Proof Block,
jan1d3ptf Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND MACHINE WORKS!
Second St.—Bet Alder and Morrison,
PORTLAND..... OREGON
H. GOULDING,
MANUFACTURER OF
Stationary & Steamboat Engines,
QUARTZ MILL AND MINING MACHINERY,
FLOUR MILL, SAW MILL, AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
Also, a WATER WHEEL that will get more power out of water than any other style in use. j9dtf

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.
Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The Bakery hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

GEO. T. CASEBOLT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hard Wood Lumber,
ALL KINDS OF
CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIALS,
COACH TRIMMINGS & COACH HARDWARE,
24 & 26 Beale St., near intersection Pine & Market,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW ADditions to our Stock, carefully selected in the Eastern Markets, which we offer at the LOWEST CASH RATES. my14diply

OREGON IRON WORKS!
South Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
HAVE FACILITIES FOR TURNING OUT FIRST class work equal to any establishment on the coast.
Engines & Boilers,
Flouring & Saw Mills,
Quartz Mills,
and all kinds of castings and machinery made to order
H. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent. JOHN B. PRICE, President.
Portland, Feb. 10, 1869 dtf

GUSTAVE BONNARD,
WATCH-MAKING AND REPAIRING SHOP,
No. 12 Alder St., Portland, Oregon.
PRICES:
For Cleaning and Repairing Watches.. ..... $1 50
For Repairing Clocks 1 00
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
Having had twenty-five years experience in LONDON and PARIS, he feels confident of pleasing the public
oct7dtf

CHAS. HOPKINS,
(Successor to G. W. VAUGHN,)
DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery,
IRON AND STEEL,
Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'
TOOLS, PLOWS,
REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,
AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,
feb4 PORTLAND, OREGON dtf

M. A. FORTES,
PORTER AND MESSENGER.
MESSAGES DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
Rooms and Offices Cleaned and attended to
M. A. FORTES,
j15dtf With J. H. Butler, Washington street.

Swift's New Store!
ON THE UPPER UMATILLA,
IS NOW COMPLETED AND IS WELL FILLED WITH
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
Go and See Him, Everybody!
au24dtf

SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURANT,
COR. VINE AND FRONT STS.
THE PROPRIETOR BEGS LEAVE TO inform the public that he has opened a NEW RESTAURANT Everything the market affords cooked constantly on hand
Meals and Lunches at all hours day and night
Private Entrance for Ladies. Board per week, $5 00 CHAS BLUM,
12dtf Proprietor

DOCTOR JIM,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN late of Walla Walla W. T., begs leave to announce to the citizens of Portland and vicinity that he has permanently located himself on the North side of Washington street, second door from First, where he will attend to diseases of all kinds, and warrants a permanent cure for all Diseases of the outside of a body, or no charge d29dtf

SALES OF THE FLORENCE ON this Coast, in 1867, exceeded by $16,000 those of any other Sewing Machine, as shown by the Sworn Statements of the Agents at the Internal Revenue Office d17daw3m

Banking and Insurance.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE
CASH CAPITAL, $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now prepared to effect insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary,
H. H. JOHNSTON,
Agent for Oregon,
Office—No. 2 Holmes' Block, Portland, Oregon.
Portland, Nov 1, 1868. dtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital..... $1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—6 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA SCOTLAND & IRELAND.
DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; Approved bills negotiated or collected. Interest allowed on Deposits.
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.
Portland, April 10, 1867. dtf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND,
Depository of the United States,
No. 72 Front Street (up-stairs),
SELL BOTH
COIN AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY. Interest allowed on Time Deposits of Coin.
LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
OFFICE HOURS—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
nov13dtf

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO COLLECtions, and all other business appertaining to Banking.
SIGHT AND TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale. Government Securities bought and sold au6dawtf

J. C. JAMISON'S
STAGE EXPRESS LINE!
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
FROM PORTLAND TO
Hillsboro, Centerville, Forest Grove, Chehalem, Lafayette, and McMinnville.
MAIL STAGE LEAVES OFFICE 21 WASHINGton street, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 A. M. for McMinnville and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves McMinnville on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 A. M., Lafayette at 1 P. M., and Forest Grove on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6½ A. M
All orders for Goods, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to, and collections made at any of the above-named places.
Passengers booked and Freight received at the Office, at American Exchange Hotel
L. P. W. QUIMBY, Agent for J. C. Jamison.
feb15dtf

D. W. WILLIAMS. GEO. T. MYERS
WILLIAMS & MYERS,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
AND
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA PRODUCE
25 Front street, and 26 First street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
FLOUR, BRAN, MIDDLINGS, CHOP-FEED, WHEAT, Oats Barley, Bacon, Lard, etc., etc., constantly on hand. Agents for the CHAMBORG, COMMERCIAL AND LAFAYETTE FLOUR MILLS.
Have ample FIRE PROOF STORAGE Consignments solicited d28tf

STONER & NEAL,
(Successors to W. H. Bennett,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, PRODUCE, &c.,
First Street, bet. Morrison and Alder,
PORTLAND, OREGON
Highest Market Price paid for Produce. Goods delivered free of charge. n24tf

Franklin Fish Market
135 FIRST STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON
A. FERRARA & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN GAME, FISH GROCERIES, VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS, &c
Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge Cash paid for Country Produce
d15 dtf

A. H. JOHNSON.
WHOLESALE
Butcher and Packer.
SLAUGHTER HOUSE—One Mile West of Couch & Flander's Wharf.
RESIDENCE—Corner Eighth and Salmon streets
n15dawtf

CARMEN ISLAND SALT
WARRANTED PURE.
ROCK, COARSE GROUND DAIRY AND TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
jy3dtf Sole Agents San Francisco

Newspaper Ink.
200 LBS. NEWSINK IN 50 LB KEGS. For sale by
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No 5 Washington street Portland.

BOOK PAPER.
JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of 40 and 44 lb Book Papers. For sale low, by
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No 5 Washington street.

Steamers.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S NOTICE.
THE STEAMERS
SENATOR AND ALERT
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK PORTLAND, DAILY, FOR OREGON CITY, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.,
Connecting with the Company's Boats at Oregon City.
EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
FOR SALEM,
ALBANY AND CORVALLIS,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
For Dayton,
Lafayette, McMinnville, Harrisburg, and Eugene City.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.
Salem, Dec. 1, 1868. A. A. McCULLY, dtf Pres't P. T. Co.

WILLAMETTE STEAMBOAT CO.'S NOTICE.
THE STEAMER
"SUCCESS,"
LEAVES CANEMAH FOR ALBANY, ON MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
The Steamer Ann
Connects with the "Success," at Albany, for EUGENE CITY, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. H. SMITH,
d15dtf At the American Exchange Wharf

For Monticello.
THE STEAMER
"CARRIE,"
J. C. KINGSLEY..... .....Master,
Will make regular tri-weekly trips to Monticello, leaving Willamette Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, foot of Washington street, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 A. M
RETURNING—Will leave Monticello, every MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply
feb9dlm ON BOARD

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Reduced Rates!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well-known House, solicit increased patronage from the travelling public.
The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.
The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.
A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.
Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.
BOARD, per week..... .....$5 00
BOARD and LODGING, per week..... $6 to 8 00
Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.
feb16dtf LYONS, LEONARD & CO.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.
(Formerly Arrigoni's)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces that having purchased this widely known and well kept hotel, they are now prepared to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
This Hotel is located nearest the steamboat landings
The Hotel coach will be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house free of charge.
W. R. SEWALL,
GEO. B. COOK
s7dtf Proprietors.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL!
Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front Street
PORTLAND, OREGON.
E CARNEY..... .....Proprietor
THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Hotel in Portland. Located in the center of business, and near all the Steamboat Landings.
AT REDUCED RATES! Board and Lodging per day from $1 50, to $2 according to the room occupied.
Rooms newly furnished and well ventilated. Superior accommodations for families
The COLUMBIAN COACH will be in attendance at all the landings to convey passengers and baggage to and from this Hotel Free of Charge jy15dtf

WESTERN HOTEL.
PORTLAND, OREGON,
DORCY & HOLMES,
PROPRIETORS
THIS HOTEL is located near the Steamship Landing
The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE n8dtf

EMPIRE HOTEL,
Dallas City.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the traveling public, that the alterations on his Hotel are now completed, and he flatters himself that he can offer superior inducements to those who favor him with their patronage, as it is his intention to keep a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Nothing will be left undone to make his guests comfortable Hotel Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Hotel free Large Fire-Proof Safe in the office for safe keeping of valuables Hotel open all night in charge of a careful watchman THOS SMITH,
jy31dtf Proprietor Empire Hotel, Dallas, Oregon.

Salem Restaurant!
COMMERCIAL STREET,
(Opposite the State House,)
Salem, Oregon.
CHARLES DICKINSON
HAVING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED THIS House, and having Lodgings attached, is prepared to accommodate Boarders on No. 1 style, with or without Lodgings, would solicit a call from the traveling public, assuring them that no pains will be spared to accommodate them to the best that the market affords s24tf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE)
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
L. P. W. QUIMBY,
HAVING taken the above House wishes to announce to the public that no pains will be spared to accommodate guests in a comfortable manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable
FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE
Portland, Feb 2, 1867 dtf

COLONIAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
Government Street,
VICTORIA, V. I., B. C.
Best Rooms furnished and every attention paid to the comfort of Travelers
Private Dining Rooms for Ladies and Families
oct7 8f S. DRIARD, Proprietor

ROPE, OF ALL SIZES, for sale by
j9 H. W. CORBETT & CO.

Butler's Financial Theories

From the Boston Advertiser

We have never been of those who are disposed to deny the ability or the audacity of General Butler. His adversaries in whatever form, have invariably found it a fatal defect in their calculations if they failed to credit him with possessing these qualities in the highest degree and we suspect that he even has political friends who find to their mortification that they have sometimes invoked the aid of an ally a little too strong and even headstrong to be managed. But his audacity was never more amazing than in the deliberate rejection in his speech yesterday of what are now agreed upon by financiers and students of nearly every school as established principles. Not many men of position and name have ventured since John Law's time, except in revolutionary periods, to treat credit as a sufficient standard by itself for a stable currency. Now and then a writer like Mr. Charles Morris of New York in his treatise on Money, may have ventured in theoretical discussion to argue for an inconvertible currency, but these exceptions have generally been treated as the crude extravagances and hallucinations of *dabblers in political economy, and the masters of* the science have coolly gone on, deepening and strengthening its foundations, with little fear as to these attacks upon its plainest principles. But this does not give pause to General Butler. New comer as he is in the field, he attacks the strongest point at once and without hesitation. In a most entertaining review of the financial history of Greece and Rome and of the middle ages, he maintains that the use of money coined from the precious metals is a mark of barbarism, the source of misery, and the means of every species of injustice, and that when our fathers failed to reject gold and silver as the standard for their paper, those great men failed in this single case to cast off the last relic of monarchy and oppression. This is perhaps bold enough; but how can we sufficiently admire the coolness with which a public man who advocates the non-payment of gold for a part of the public debt, on the ground that gold is not specifically promised, now proposes to issue a currency which is to expressly avoid promising anything at all, either in gold or paper, specifically or otherwise, and who actually proposes to keep such a currency at par? The ability with which these indefensible positions are supported will perhaps be best appreciated by those who examine the speech carefully, and see with what consummate skill popular appeal is made to bridge over wide gaps in logic. A great criminal lawyer is perhaps not the person best qualified to discuss questions of abstruse political science; but it must be admitted by all that in treating such a subject before that mixed audience of Congress and of the general public, which Mr. Butler is now so fortunate as to address, both his training and his abilities are admirable for his purpose, however that may be defined.

It may be suspected that Mr. Butler is somewhat loose in his definitions, as in his evident uncertainty whether to treat the greenbacks as money, as promises to pay money, as capital or as mere commodities; and that he is at times doubtful of his own meaning, as when he proposes to overthrow the old standard by the substitution of certificates expressed in dollars and therefore necessarily implying a reference to that standard. It is certain that he is at fault in his history, as when he makes the strange statement that the United States once paid off at par a debt not matured and worth 120 per cent. in the market. And he is again at war with the law and the public faith when he proposes to override the act of February 1862, with which he has before had so much trouble, and to receive in paper the duties which we have bound ourselves to collect in gold and have hypothecated in that form as security for the interest on the public debt. But there is sometimes reason to suspect that palpable contradictions and random statements are with Mr. Butler mere dust thrown in the eyes of his opponents—trifles which divert their attention from the main point and take up their time and strength with unimportant collateral disputes which he is not slow to encourage. In the present case the main point is his proposition to launch the country upon an unlimited sea of paper money, on a voyage of which he alone perhaps does not see the inevitable end. Such a proposition, we are satisfied, will meet with little favor from the country after the experience of the last few years, even if the popular mind were not otherwise too well instructed to entertain it, but that it should be deliberately made by a politician of such standing and such reputed ambition, is a sufficiently remarkable phenomenon. We congratulate those who are more responsible than we for his apparent endorsement by one of the most highly educated constituencies in Massachusetts or the Union, on their present duty of explaining to the world this astounding aberration of their favorite statesman. The fact that, as we believe, some of them have been known as "bullionists" in theory, will not make explanation any the less interesting.

Low Wages and Cheap Living in Germany.

[Berlin Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

One problem in the state of things here puzzles me completely. It is this: How do the working classes live at all on the wages they get? Take into account the German talent for economy, and the undoubted fact that foreigners pay more for the same art cles than the natives do, and it still remains a great mystery. Look at the wages they get. There is the chambermaid who takes care of my room; she is hard at work in the house from early to late, gets, with food and room, but not with washing, a sum equal to $1 70 in gold a month! Up and down these long flights of tone stairs she goes continually, she says, "I keep all the time one pair of shoes on my feet and one at the shoemakers." Every pitcher of water must be brought from a pump on the other side of the square. She has the afternoon of every third Sunday for a holiday. And clothes, shoes, and every necessity of life beyond mere shelter and food, must come out of twenty-one dollars a year! And she dresses tidily, wears a cheerful face, and has as merry a laugh as ever I heard. Or take the case of a waiter at a good restaurant: his wages are his meals at the saloon and $4 20 in gold a month, two-thirds of which he must pay for lodgings. Seventeen dollars a year to keep a man in clothing and all personal necessities! As for gratuities from customers, they are a mere trifle, and must probably go into a common stock with those of the other waiters, so that special assiduity avails him almost nothing. Leaving all other results aside, is it likely that he can afford the luxury of a family? You ask, how does he live himself? That is just the problem I cannot solve. But he does live and stands ready to serve you, civil, handy, week days and Sunday, month after month!

Take the case of musicians. I go often to a concert given every evening at a restaurant. These concerts are well worthy of a full description, and I hope sometime to describe them, for to an American they are unique. But, for the present, as to the musician's pay, there is a band of more than twenty pieces, and their music, to describe it no further, is equal to the best orchestral music one hears from the best large band of Boston and New York at a first class concert. The performers receive all the admission fees, and the proprietor of the saloon makes his profit from his own sales. The average attendance during a whole evening is perhaps sixty: the admission fee about seven cents. Perhaps twenty cents a night at the outside, as the wages of the first class musician! The orchestra at the theater and opera here (they form one establishment) is a very large and very fine one. This theater opera, by the way, has a reputation throughout Europe, is maintained by the Government, which pays it an annual subsidy, in addition to the receipts from entrance fees at a high rate, of [illegible] thalers—about equal to as many dollars in our paper currency. The leader of the orchestra in this grand establishment gets about six hundred thalers a year. Evidently the rank and file of the performers under him receive at most but small wages. Yet among them are men who perform for nothing, and regularly and the time for a term of year after year, that they may at last succeed to a salaried place when their turn comes and a vacancy occurs.

CONFEDERATE GREENBACKS.—Counterfeits of the denomination of fifty dollars have been imitated by skillful forgeries in such a successful manner that the Government have called them all in. Persons having fifty dollar greenbacks in their possession can obtain the value of them in smaller bills, by applying at the sub-Treasurer's office in San Francisco.

General Paragraphs.

The Johnson administration will leave one extraordinary legacy to its successor. Postmaster General Randall has pardoned one appointing a negro as Postmaster in a Virginia village. It is urged in extenuation of this deed of treachery to chivalrous sons of the Caucasian South that Randall did not know the color of the applicant, but gave him his commission on his apparent merits as certified by responsible citizens. Will the conservative ethnologists of the Old Dominion stand this sort of thing. Can it be possible that a thing which is, according to the same books, only an unclassified animal shall be permitted to hold a Federal office of the same rank and class as that made honorable by the prolonged tenancy of that apostle of the rights of white men, Rev. Peter Heum. Verily, Postmaster Randall has made a terrible mistake, and if it were not that his official acts of life were almost run out, he would be arraigned with the dreadful and consecusive question: "Would you have your daughter marry a nigger?"

An inventive genius of Newark, N. J., has conceived the idea of applying steam to the three-wheeled velocipede, leaving the rider nothing to do but to keep his seat, guide the machine, and hold on to his tiller, while speeding over the ground at a 2:40 rate. The plan of this genius is to construct a boiler, twelve inches in diameter by twenty-four in hight, to be placed over the hind axletree, in an upright position; the boiler to be made of the kind of steel now being experimented upon at Pittsburg, Pa., and which has already withstood a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch. The water tank, of four gallons capacity, to be located under the seat, and to be so constructed as to form the brace from the fore to the hind wheel, and the exhaust steam to heat the water in the tank. Steam is to be generated by kerosene oil, to be fed into a furnace containing sand, through a syphon. To avoid the heat, the boiler is to be covered with felt and encased with wood. A boiler of the above dimensions would give one horse power, and sufficient fuel and water could be taken aboard for a four hour's ride. It would not be surprising if steam velocipedes should become a reality before long.

From the Alta California, Feb 9.

By private advices we learn that the track-layers of the Central Pacific Railroad reached Humboldt Wells on Friday morning, February 5th and are now putting down the iron at the rate of three miles per day. The Central Pacific having come up with the unoccupied grading of the Union Pacific Road, had laid its rails on five miles of that grading at the date above mentioned. As the Central Pacific Company has extended a section of its grading to Ogden City, 222 miles from Humboldt Wells, and the Union Pacific Road is now within ten miles of Ogden, the latter road will return the compliment by using its rival's grading, in consonance with the agreement between the two companies. We have said that the distance from Humboldt Wells to Ogden City is 222 miles, and that the Union Pacific Railroad had its track laid to within ten miles of the last named point on the 5th of February; the gap between the two roads is accordingly less than 222 miles now, and the Central Pacific was then 142 miles from Monument Point, the goal of both companies. The stir and bustle in the grand army of the construction is described as being something wonderful and grand: every exertion is being strained in order to reach first the point which has been set up as the coveted prize of the two advancing columns. The best informed men consider it nearly certain that connections will be made and the line completed across the continent by the 1st of April next.

COMING TO TERMS.

Mr. Boyce, a prominent South Carolinian, in a recent letter, maintains that "Gen. Grant's election is a ratification by the people of universal suffrage, the subject of the 14th constitutional amendment, and establishes the legality of the existing State organizations South which have grown up under the reconstruction acts." He further admits that the election of Grant is a protest of the North against the violence and outrages originating in political causes, which have disgraced several of the Southern States, and a declaration that this condition of affairs shall, if necessary, be put down by Federal power. He, therefore, urges the people of the South to accept the situation and to create the internal harmony which is necessary for their material welfare.—The New Orleans *Times* publishes a long letter to the same purport, which it says comes from "an influential member of the Democratic party." The writer contends that it is absurd to argue against the 14th amendment, which has been ratified by the State legislatures, and endorsed by the people. Negro suffrage, he says, is an accomplished fact in Louisiana, and, therefore, he advises Democrats of the State to abandon their position, and to aid in establishing friendly relations between the whites and blacks, and between the State and Federal authority. They are reminded that the advent of the new administration furnishes a suitable opportunity for acquiescing, quietly and in good faith, in what Gen. Grant may be expected to "sternly demand." Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of Alabama, who strongly supported Seymour and Blair, has published a letter, endorsing the Republican reconstruction policy. After saying that the issue during the late Presidential campaign "was nothing less than the being and nature of the national government," and that Seymour represented the "original system," and Grant was the exponent of new ideas, he considers the controversy now settled, and the action of Congress ratified by the States. The constitution, therefore, with its late amendments, he holds "is as binding on all citizens of the Union as when it came from the hands of Washington." The Democrats of the South are learning faster than their brethren of the North: but the latter will learn in time, and cease to imitate that very respectable old lady, Mrs. Partington.

THE BOURBONS.—All the living members of this family are descended from Louis XIII of France, who had two sons Louis XIV and Philip Duke of Orleans the latter is now represented by Louis Philippe, Count of Paris, who claims the crown of France. Louis XIV married the eldest sister and heiress of Charles II. of Spain, and had an only son, who died before him, leaving three sons—the first was Louis, Duke of Burgundy who was the father of Louis XV., and is now represented by Count de Chambord, who claims the crown of France as Henry V. the second, Philip V of Spain in right of his grandmother, married twice, this second wife being heiress to the Duchy of Parma, and left five sons the three eldest Louis Ferdinand VI and Charles III were successively Kings of Spain, and the fourth was in right of his mother Duke of Parma, and is now represented by Robert of Parma Charles III. left five sons, viz Charles IV of Spain Ferdinand I. of Naples, Gabriel, Anthony, and Francis. Ferdinand of Naples is now represented by Francis II Charles IV of Spain married Louisa of Parma his cousin, and left three sons, viz Ferdinand VII the father of Isabella II Don Carlos who claimed the throne as heir male of his brother Ferdinand, and Francisco. Don Carlos left three sons 1st, Carlos Count of Montemolin who died three years ago without issue 2d, Don John the father of the present claimant and two other sons and 3d, Don Ferdinand. The children of Charles IV, Don Francisco left a daughter only, and his eldest son is the ex-Queen Isabella II. It will be thus seen that the eldest of French branch is represented by the Count de Chambord the second of Spanish by the Count de Montemolin the third of Naples, by Francis II the fourth of Parma by Robert Duke of Parma, and the fifth of Lucca by the Count of Lucca.

Mr. Charles Dickens finds it impossible to give to the readers of his "All the Year Round" stories of the extraordinary letters and stories sent to him for publication by special contributors. There are sparks of the real fire in "New Inventions" and "Samples," but the sketches are thick as leaves, and are about some of the sketches a forced merriment, an artificial exaggeration and a dependence upon absurd phraseology which fit supply the place of the humor which used to flow over in Mr. Dickens's writings, and the fine insight which made the characters he portrayed seem the men and women. Perhaps the constant experience of the crowded lecture room and the perpetual railway car is detrimental to careful composition. At all events Mr. Dickens at present is not in the vein.

Democratic Generosity.

The generosity and magnanimity of our Democratic friends is becoming immense. A short time since, they were loudly demanding repudiation and denouncing the debt contracted in putting down the rebellion, as a stupendous fraud. The scene changes—a claim has been presented in Congress by a woman named Murphy, who avers that she was a loyal woman, and that her house was destroyed by the shot and shell of the enemy, while being used as a fortification by the Federal troops and the Democratic press of the whole country including that of Oregon are crying "pay it, pay it!" Why this sudden change in the Democratic party? Why this extraordinary generosity? The solution is plain. It is either because they expect to derive great benefit from the fruits of their magnanimity or expect to bury the Republican party under the overwhelming load it must, that they call upon a Republican Congress to incur. The claim of this woman is to be the entering wedge for thousands of similar claims. If it is allowed by Congress, claims will at once be presented for the value of slaves set free in the loyal States of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, by the emancipation proclamation, and just as much founded in justice. The house of the woman, Murphy, was used as an act of war, to stop rebel bullets. The slaves of rebels and loyalists, alike, were taken from them to prevent the rebel ranks from being filled, and Government might, with as much propriety, be called on to pay for the slaves of a loyal owner as to pay for a house destroyed in a battle. It is scarcely supposable that Government will do any such thing, but if this test claim is allowed, it will be a precedent for all others. This is exactly what the Democracy wish. They tried the people on the question of repudiation. The people were honest and replied by their vote in November that, large as the debt was, they would pay it honestly. The only hope then, of Democracy is, that the debt will become so stupendous that repudiation must ensue, and the shame and financial ruin of the country be laid to the Republican party! Democrats need not be troubled, however, the claim of Sue Murphy or any other person will not be aided by their clamor, for while their bitter hostility against paying the just debts of the nation, is so fresh, their sudden generosity is unseemly, and too palpably hypocritical. The Republican party will administer the Government for the next few years; and as there will be but few Democrats mixed up in its administration, it will probably be satisfactory to the people, if not to the Democratic party.—*Sentinel.*

MINING UNDER THE SEA.—The miner's life can hardly be a cheerful one, exposed as he is to the many dangers of

The Bee and the Rose.

[illegible]

The New York "World" Satirized

GIVES SOME OPINIONS ON [illegible] NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED

WASHINGTON, January 16th. I have just had an interview with General Grant, and I send some of his ideas of public [illegible] given in the opinion published in the New York *World*, which I leave with send you.

Ben Franklin is an [illegible] spectacle, and his enterprise in [illegible] time he latest news renders him invaluable to an Almanac, but he is visionary. His theory about lightning rods protecting houses and barns during a thunder storm is one of the most absurd things I ever heard of. Old Parr is a young man of brilliant talents and ambitions, but he ought to take better care of himself. I fear that he is hastening to an early grave. Washington is an efficient General of Militia, and one of our most civil engineers. Many have censured him for that little affair with his father's cherry tree but I have never seen Webster yet, though I have read his dictionary. It is not surprising to me that a man of so many words couldn't be President. George Francis Train is one of our most noble women. His appeals in behalf of her sex are both powerful and convincing. No one can read her speeches without being convinced he ought to vote. Brick Pomeroy is the modern Alexander the Great, weeping because there are no more *Worlds* to conquer. What profiteth it a man though he gain the whole *World* and lose both his daily and weekly circulation? I have no idea of removing Nasby from the Post Office. He must be a substantial addition to the revenue of the Department, for his "letters" pass through every Post Office in the United States. Brigham Young is a multitudinous husband and a numerous father, who has certainly done a great deal for Utah. How he is going to be allowed to "do" the United States remains to be seen. "J. N." is not so crazy as he might be. I am not sure but he would make a good Secretary of the Treasury. He is in favor of deeding all the land back to the Indians, and let the Indians assume the National debt. This would certainly be an easy and rapid solution of our financial difficulties. Peabody is a well-meaning man, of *much principle upon which he has* realized a great deal of interest. His princely gift to the London poor, I fear, is working harm. Men who were in comfortable circumstances before that donation was made, reduced themselves to abject beggary for the purpose of getting a portion of that legacy, thereby setting a very bad example, indeed. Fisk is a well-meaning man toward Fisk. He has great versatility of talent, and can run a big railroad, an opera house and the Springfield *Republican* all at once. He is not a temperance man exactly, but he don't take his *bowels* so much as he did. There is a great deal of useless talk about Morrissey's been in the "ring." A Member of Congress who isn't in some sort of a "ring" nowadays is very rare, indeed; and there are few of those "rings" as respectable as the prize ring. Big men have helped Morrissey to fortune. His club-house is said to be the house that *Vander-built*. Yours, etc.,

FAT CONTRIBUTOR, *Cincinnati Times.*

THE KEOKUK CANAL.—The great canal now building, with the aid of the Government, around the rapids of the Mississippi river at Keokuk, is in a fair way of completion. The following detail of the work, from the Chicago *Republican*, will be found interesting:

"The rapids known as the lower rapids lead from Keokuk twelve miles north to Montrose. The canal around the lower part of the rapids is to be seven and a half miles long. Beginning at the Pilot House at Keokuk, and running to the village of Nashville, the width of the canal will be from three hundred to four hundred feet in earth embankments, and two hundred and fifty feet in rock excavation. It will give six feet depth in low water and can have eight feet in high water. The outside wall will be of earth protected by stone rip-rap; will be ten feet wide on top, with a slope on the sides of one and one-half base to one vertical on the outside, and one and one-quarter base to one vertical on the inside, and will vary from eighteen to thirty feet in height, so as to carry it above the high water mark of 1851. There is to be a guard lock at the upper end and two lift locks, one near the middle, having a lift of eight feet, and one at Keokuk, lifting ten and three-fourths feet. The guard lock can also be used as a lift whenever the water in the river is three or four feet above low water mark. The locks are to be three hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet wide. Enough water will be let into the canal to give a flow of one mile per hour, which will give a water power at Keokuk of about 1,200 horse power. The present appropriation of Congress under which the work is done is $700,000. The entire cost of the work is estimated at $2,590,000.

MRS. GRANT AND THE RENTED HOUSE.—Mrs Grant wishes the General to retain the house they are living in now through his term, making it his private residence, and using the "White House" only for business and receptions. This is not a bad idea, as it is well known that our Presidents have been dreadfully harrassed by business calls. Harrison and Taylor were killed outright by it. Mrs Grant's plan is (as it has been reported to me) for the General to receive business calls *from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.*, and spend the rest of his time with his family, and out of business hours to persistently, peremptorily, refuse to see anybody. Reception evenings, of course, he would, with his ladies, repair to the Executive mansion.—*Washington Cor. Detroit Times.*

GRANT NOT LONESOME.—"Good evening, General Grant," said a Frenchman off on a lark the other night to the President elect. "I have not been to see you since election."

"Plenty [illegible] said Grant, "I have not been lonesome."

A person who can see the drift and this says the drift of sobermess of Grant saying it was worthy of Garrick.

Multnomah Lodge No. 14, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Portland R. A. G. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.

By order of M. E. H. P.

Nonpareil Lodge No. 86, I. O. G. T. Meets every Wednesday evening at [illegible] Hall on [illegible] Front street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of W. C. T.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F. Meets every Friday evening at [illegible] Hall, corner of [illegible] and Second streets, opposite Ankeny's Hotel. Members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of N. G.

Portland, Feb. 1, 1869. 3tf

Samaritan Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening at [illegible] Hall, corner of [illegible] and Second streets. Members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of N. G.

Portland, Feb. 1, 1869. 3tf

Notice.

C. M. CARTER COLLECTS ALL DEMANDS on U. S. Treasury, Soldiers' Additional Pay, Back Pay, Land Warrants, Pensions, claims for Horses, Rations, Quarters, and Indian Depredations, Claims for Bounty and

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1869.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates ..... 70¼@70¾
New York Gold Quotations..... 134

A MISUNDERSTANDING AND DISAPPOINTMENT. On Saturday we published an item stating that the afternoon boat for Oregon City would delay her departure till half past three, to accommodate those who might wish to attend the ball at the Cliff House. We got the information upon which the item was based, from Col. White of Oregon City, and we supposed it to be all right. When however, the *Senator* appeared at the upper wharf yesterday and blew her whistle for a start at the usual hour—two o'clock—a gentleman applied to Capt. Kellogg to know if he was not going to wait till half-past three in accordance with the published announcement. Capt. Kellogg replied somewhat contemptuously that "that was only a newspaper item," and that he "had no orders about waiting." *He was informed that a considerable* number of people wished to go up, but that supposing, the boat would not start till half-past three, they would not appear till near that hour. The Captain was, however, inexorable and he started at the usual hour—the hour that a good many people were disappointed—not only persons who wanted to go to the ball, but others who wanted to go up the river. These were misled, of course, by the newspaper items—all the papers published it—but it strikes us that if Capt. Kellogg or any other man of the P. T. Co. who knew that there was no such arrangement, had intimated as much to the newspaper reporters, the error might have been corrected, much to the gratification of all parties. *Everybody could have gone at two o'clock if they had known that the steamer would wait no later than that.* There is sometimes such a thing as standing a little too much on "dig."

FROM TACOMA.—Conversing with a gentleman lately from the Sound country, says the *Commercial*, we learn that times are lively at the prospective town of Tacoma. Lots are selling readily at $200 apiece; $100 of which is paid down in coin, and the remainder when the railroad shall be completed to that place; providing, that it is within five years. Improvements of all kinds are going ahead, and *the coming season promises to be one of unusual activity.* Two companies are each making arrangements to erect large saw mills in the immediate vicinity of the town. The frame of one has already been raised. *Its dimensions are 500x60.* A set of thirty-two saws, [illegible] a large circular, will be kept constantly running. Lumber commands exorbitant prices, and is hard to obtain at any rate. Rough lumber meets with rapid sale at $15; while planed sells at $25. Within the last few weeks an entrance of $5 on the thousand, of all kinds of lumber has taken place. Mr. C. Nash, of Tacoma, has lately purchased the hull of a steamer of a company, and contemplates refitting it and constructing a cabin. It is to ply between Tacoma and Port Townsend via. Seattle. All the machinery to be used in both the proposed mills at that place will be cast at the foundries in this city, and we are also informed that parties are now in Portland for the *purpose of negotiating terms* and completing the orders.

VELOCIPEDAL.—The opening out of the velocipedes at Norman's yesterday, was an era in Portland. From early morning till nearly dark, there was a crowd of men, boys, and not infrequently a sprinkling of ladies, standing around, viewing and talking about the "go-cart." Much of the time the sidewalk was *so crowded as to be* a serious inconvenience to passers. There were not a few of the spectators who were willing and anxious to [illegible] the untamed critter; but Mr. Norman wisely declined all offers of that sort. The vehicles have cost him a large amount of money, in consequence of coming so fast freight and being boxed up in running trim, instead of being taken to pieces and packed economically. But Mr. Norman is entitled to the honor of exhibiting the first velocipedes in Portland. They are very [illegible] and graceful in form. The patentee, Mr. Whitty, of New York, bearing of this enterprise of Mr. Norman, has notified him by letter through the [illegible] that he has a patent covering this velocipede with the two wheels, treadles and guiding arms, and that he will proceed at law against all infringements by manufacturers, upon his patent.

PASSENGERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The following is the [illegible] and passenger list of the steamer *Continental*, which failed to reach us on Sunday: Memoranda—The O. C. O. & M. S. S. Co's steamship *Continental*, Wm. Metzger, commander, sailed from San Francisco Feb. 16th at 10 A. M.; [illegible] Columbia bar Feb. 20th at 3:30 P. M.; arrived at Portland Feb. 21st at 7 A. M. Passengers—[illegible] Whitney, U S A, Col Platt, U S A, Capt Rogers, U S A, Capt White, U S N, S Storer, J C Humphreys, Miss Mary Wright, A M Allen, D S Foster, H M Beall, A B [illegible], C P Hendry, Thos Kilpatrick, Miss N B [illegible], C C [illegible], Geo Thatcher, S Thomas, J Cranwell, E W Sloeum, W L Wood, J A [illegible], J Scott, M A Hawley, L Friedman, Andrew Neely, R Cole, H G York, D Jaher, D Blanton, F [illegible], F E [illegible], A [illegible], R V Thorn, (W. F & Co's messenger), and 84 [illegible].

CIRCUIT COURT UPON, JUDGE.—Proceedings of Monday, 22d:

D. M. Wilt vs. Jas. H. Fisk and Frank Dalton; dismissed as to the latter on motion of plaintiff at cost of plaintiff.

State of Oregon vs. Jo[illegible]; larceny; sentenced to confinement in county jail for sixty days.

Charles Barrett vs. Hugh Stoop; dismissed at cost of plaintiff without prejudice.

[illegible] Weil & Co., vs. H. H. Snow et al; jury empannelled and all the testimony heard.

State of Oregon vs James H. Lappens; indictment for [illegible] with a dangerous weapon; arraigned and allowed till Tuesday to plead.

J. McHenry vs W. B. Taylor, order for publication of summons.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—We have a letter from Joseph L. Meek, which details the accidental killing of Mrs. Rachael Elizabeth Clark, of Washington county, last Saturday. Her husband had just returned from a hunting expedition, bringing in a deer. Mrs. Clark ran out to assist him, and while conversing with him, reached for the gun which was hanging against the fence. The hammer struck the fence when the gun went off and lodged twenty-five buckshot in her breast. She leaves a husband and two young children; was a native of Clay county, Missouri, and twenty-one years of age. An inquest was held by Mr. J. L. Meek and a verdict was rendered by the jury in accordance with the above facts. Missouri papers are requested to copy this notice.

"WHITE FIRE."—The name of these new and fabulously [illegible] is in the mouth of nearly everybody and the cause [illegible] ger of a stampede not unlike the many that have occurred in this upper country in years past. We see frequent notices in the Idaho and Walla [illegible] of the departure of [illegible] numbers [illegible] W. T., and the mania is laying hold upon even the solid W. H. [illegible]. The *Commercial* of last evening says: "Several of our citizens contemplate journeying to White Pine in a short time. Among those we have heard [illegible] are Messrs. A. J. Knott, G. W. Bowers, and Dr. G. W. Brown. *Many have already departed.*" We have heard of several departures from the country east of the mountains.

LECTURE AT PHILHARMONIC HALL.—The fourth [illegible] in the course for the benefit of the Library Association, will be delivered this evening, by Rev. T. L. Elliot; Subject—"History of Railroads." Doors open at 7 o'clock; *Lecture to commence at ½ past 7*; admission 50 cents. Mr. Elliot is an unusually interesting [illegible], and we doubt not he will make his lecture on the subject in which we all have at present a paramount interest, more attractive than any which have preceded it in this course. The hall should be full. Entrance from First street, next door to the Dispensary.

MILITARY PARADE.—Washington Guard and Emmet Guard turned out on parade yesterday in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birth. The former marched up Front street to the armory of the Emmet Guard and being joined by the latter, the column marched through some of the principal streets, to martial music, with the national colors and the green flag of Erin, presenting a really good military and animating appearance. The day being remarkably pleasant, the parade was witnessed by a very large turn-out of citizens.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—The Directors of School District No. 1, of this county, are making arrangements to have a "Higher Department" organized in the *North Portland* School. This has not been done before because the proper rooms have never been furnished. The *Continental* brought up the seats, which are made of cast-iron, and the desks, which rest on cast-iron frames. When organized, this Higher Department will be under the charge of Prof. Johnson.

DOWN THE RIVER.—A letter from Astoria, dated the 20th, states that the bark *Ormond* came over the bar that morning, after having lain off the bar eleven days, waiting for a pilot..... The receipts of the ladies' Congregational Festival of Friday evening, were about $215. Between forty and fifty dollars' worth of material remained on hand to be disposed of..... The bark *Adelia* and *Alaska* and the steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* were still in the river.

PERSONAL.—The friends of Mr. Ed. Barstow who was for a long time deputy County Clerk of this county, will regret to learn that *his removal to California has not resulted favorably to his health.* A private letter to this city states that he is steadily declining, though he still continues to fill a clerkship in the Pacific Union Express Co's office at *San Francisco. Holland ill health where he* left this city.

LOW WATER.—The Willamette at this city has gone down mightily. River men say that the water rarely gets lower than now in the driest months of summer. All the usual difficulties of low water navigation are experienced daily, not only between here and Oregon City but *upon the river above the falls.*

POLITICAL ALMANACS.—We have from McCormick a copy each of the *Tribune* and *Democratic* Almanacs for the year 1869. They are replete with interesting political matter and other facts, conveniently arranged for reference and preservation. McCormick has any quantity of the Almanacs.

THE BARK OSMYN.—We learn from Capt. Fisher that the bark *Osmyn*, which had been for a day or two fast on a bar below St. Helens, has succeeded in getting off, and when he passed her yesterday she was several miles on her way to this city. She will be here probably today.

TO BE WITHDRAWN.—*We learn that the steamship Active is to be withdrawn from the Portland and Victoria trade, and that the steamship Gussie Telfair will shortly arrive to take her place. It is expected the latter* will sail from San Francisco next Friday.

IN MEMORIAM.—The national flag was displayed at the heads of most of the flag staffs in the city, *yesterday* in honor of the memory of George Washington. The display was strangely reminduful of the rebellion, upon occasions of Union victories.

A GOOD NOTE.—One of the members of the East Portland Base Ball Club, organized the other day, wishes us to say that the name is the "Energetic Club," instead of East Portland Club. We rather like that—it sounds like business.

THE WASHINGTON [illegible].—The Sixth Annual ball of the Washington Guards took place at the Commercial [illegible] evening, and was the [illegible] of the season. There were present about eighty couples, [illegible] as many as would fill the hall comfortably. The music was excellent, [illegible] parts passed off just about as gay and festive as it was [illegible] the ante-[illegible] [illegible] about the Washington [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB 23, 1869.

Development of National Wealth.

On the policy as a nation, having in view the necessity of paying a heavy public debt, as to pursue such a course as will increase the property and wealth of the country, rather than rely on extinguishing the debt by heavy taxation of present values. The truth was stated with great force in a speech delivered in Congress in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by Hon William Windom, of Minnesota. During the forty years from 1793 to 1833, the increase of wealth in Great Britain was one hundred and fifty-one per cent. During the same period the increase of wealth in the United States was two hundred and fifty-three per cent. Coming down to more recent dates, the disparity of increase of the United States is still greater. During the thirty years prior to 1860, the increase of wealth in the United States was five hundred and eight per cent., while in Great Britain it was only sixty-nine per cent. Thus during the first period when our percentage of increase would be supposed to be greatest, our gain was less than double that of Great Britain, but during the last period, the era of railroad development, our gain has been more than *seven times* that of Great Britain. These facts show the relative ability of the two nations to bear their respective burdens, and indicate that our wealth is increasing so rapidly that taxation can be steadily diminished. There will soon be vastly more property for the debt to rest upon. Our national policy should be such as will increase the aggregate of property at the most rapid rate; and herein is the strongest argument for the complete railroad system which is now engaging the attention of Congress and the country.

Mr. Windom put the argument in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad in this strong light:

Great Britain, with a debt much larger than ours; with a smaller population; with a far less ratio of increase in population, wealth and annual products; with a standing army at least five times as great as ours to support, loans her credit to the amount of $440,000,000 to build four thousand six hundred miles of railroad for the purpose of developing one of her remote dependencies; and yet we pause and question our ability when it is proposed to loan the credit of our Government to the extent of only about fifty millions, in order to insure the construction of two thousand miles more of railroad, which will develop in every heart of the great Republic the incalculable wealth that now lies but half concealed in its vast prairies and mountains. If it be prudent for Great Britain to do so much for far-distant India; if France, with a debt almost as large as ours, with a population that, in sixty years has increased one tenth as rapidly as ours, with a standing army of from four hundred thousand to seven hundred and fifty thousand men to support—if France, under these circumstances, acts wisely in granting her credit to the extent of $620,000,000 in order to develop the resources of a country not larger than one of our States, shall it be said that we are injudicious and reckless of the nation's credit when we propose a loan of only about fifty million dollars to open up a great highway for the world's commerce and to develop the wealth of five hundred thousand square miles of the richest mineral and agricultural territory on the globe?

Reports furnished by the Quartermaster General show that more than fifty per cent. of the amount expended in recent Indian wars has been expended in efforts against the Indians on or near the line of the Northern Pacific road. The Government could have absolutely built the road with the money thus expended, and thus settled the Indian question in the Northern Territories forever.

Every phase of the argument in behalf of the Northern Pacific road is fully presented in this admirable and exhaustive speech by Mr. Windom. The argument fills a pamphlet of sixty pages, and is therefore too long for us to print entire; but we have seen no document in which the subject has been so ably treated or fully presented. We append only a single additional passage, in which it is argued that our Pacific railways may be made to furnish a sinking fund to pay the national debt:

This proposition contains nothing new or chimerical. France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria and Holland, following the example of Belgium, have all adopted a system whereby their railways furnish a sinking fund for such purpose. A large portion of the public debt of all those nations will by the application of the fund thus raised be extinguished at the *end of various terms of eighty-five, ninety, and ninety-nine years.* In France it will in less than ninety years entirely relieve the people of the whole burden of the national debt of $2,206,000,000. This sinking fund is raised in the countries named by the imposition of a small tax or duty on the earnings of their roads. Why may we not act upon this principle, and thereby make our railroads the means of still greater relief to the tax-payers of the nation? The principle involved has been found practically successful in other countries; may it not be so in ours? It would perhaps be improper to attempt it upon roads built wholly by private enterprise and private capital; but not so in regard to the Pacific roads, which are so largely aided by the Government, and which are national in their character. They are the recipients of the nation's favors, and it is eminently proper that they should contribute directly to the discharge of the national obligation.

A Government tax of only two per cent. on gross earnings will prove no burden to the companies and no injury to the business of the roads, but if properly applied as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt it will in a few years produce astonishing results.

A "Democratic" View.

Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has made another attempt to justify the rebellion in which he bore so prominent a part. The result of this endeavor is two heavy octavo volumes, and the justification is attempted exclusively on the principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy. He calls his book "A Constitutional View of the late War Between the States," a title which is itself a misnomer. The war was not a quarrel among States, but a war between the National Government and the rebellious people of certain States. Stephens' book, though extremely shallow and confronted on every page by the settled history of the country, is, nevertheless, the best general exposition of the principles of Jefferson, Calhoun, Buchanan, the Southern secessionists and Northern Democrats of the modern school, which we have seen.

The book is put forth, apparently as a final effort, to establish the doctrine, first exploded by argument and afterwards exploded by war, that the Constitution is nothing but a compact between sovereign States, that each State has a right to be its own sole judge of the extent of its obligations to the Union, that the States never parted with the right to command the ultimate allegiance of their citizens, that any State may therefore withdraw from the Union at pleasure, and that it is the duty of every citizen to obey his State's high behest. Stephens attempts to establish these propositions by arguments from history, but the only thing he succeeds in proving is that these principles are those of the Democratic party of the Virginia or Jefferson school.

Stephens says rightly, that this exposition of the nature of the Government, or "compact," as he calls it, was introduced by the resolutions of '98, and he claims that it was confirmed by the people in the election of the author of the resolutions, Jefferson, to the Presidency. But he forgets that Jefferson kept his agency in the matter profoundly secret. He never ventured to avow while living the authorship of the resolutions. Had it been known in 1799 that he was their author the fact would certainly have been fatal to his Presidential aspirations.

"It is very clear," we quote from Stephens' book, "that Mr. Jefferson believed in this right of secession. This the Kentucky resolutions fully established. . . . He fully believed in the right of any State to withdraw when the terms of the compact were broken by the other parties to it, and he believed in the perfect and absolute right of each party for itself to judge as well of infractions of the compact as the mode and measure of redress." Stephens is clearly right here, for if those resolutions do not affirm the right of secession, they have no meaning at all.

But when Stephens encounters Marshall, Jackson and Webster he has hard work of it. But he has the audacity to affirm that those men held these same principles. I think in his asserting that John Marshall a thorough Federalist ever accepted the dogmas of Jefferson! That Webster who silenced the Southern nullifiers and secessionists with unanswerable logic, believed after all in the disintegrating doctrines which he so triumphantly overthrew! That Jackson, who put down incipient rebellion in South Carolina by a proclamation in which the Jeffersonian theory was completely annihilated, ever assented to the doctrine that a State might withdraw from the Union and the Government had no power of coercion! It is not worth while for any one to follow Stephens through the quibbles by which he attempts to establish these impossible propositions. We remark, however, that he is just as consistent in these matters as the great mass of Democrats have been during the last ten years.

The book, however, is clear enough on one point; that is to say, it shows that the late struggle was a conflict between the national principles on which the Government was founded and the dogmas which were introduced by the Virginia politicians in 1798-99, and which Washington predicted would "either dissolve the Union or produce coercion."

Small Notes.

The San Francisco *Dispatch* acknowledges a recent political surrender in these words: "It is with unfeigned regret that we notice that the Connecticut Democracy have succumbed to the bondholders. At their late State Convention they repudiated the financial plank in the Democratic National Platform, and on that question made an unconditional surrender to the enemy."

The Idaho *Statesman* reports that the Union Pacific Railroad Company are pushing along their surveys down Snake river, under the superintendence of Colonel Hudnutt. The most eligible point of crossing Snake river has been determined. It is at a point below Old's ferry, on three islands in the river. By crossing at that place, the long hill beyond the ferry is avoided, and the road can reach Powder river at a rise not exceeding 75 feet.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stage line, between the present termini of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, has been transferred to a new road, passing north of Salt Lake instead of south, as heretofore. The *Telegraph* says a good location has been found for the road at an average distance from the railroad track of about eight miles, over which no water need be hauled, and on which convenient stations can be located about fifteen miles apart. The road now runs from Humboldt Wells to Bear River Junction.

The *Herald says:* "Democrats favor a tariff simply for revenue purposes. Others have favored it for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures." In 1824 Gen Jackson said: "Lead, iron, copper, hemp and wool—these being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them *adequate and fair protection*. We have been too long subject to the policy of British *merchants. It is time we should become a* little more *Americanized*." Here is the *Herald*, and here is General Jackson. Which is the true Democrat?

The suffrage amendment which the House has substituted for the one lately offered by the Senate is a material improvement, and though it is not yet just what we of the Pacific States would have it, it will stand a reasonable chance of ratification by three-fourths of the States of the Union. The amendment, if adopted in this shape, would still leave to the States much power over the suffrage. *They might prescribe a test of intelligence*, and thus exclude the Chinese, even if these people should become citizens, a thing which is not probable. The Senate Judiciary Committee has already recommended that in recasting the naturalization laws foreigners of color shall be excluded. There is now no law for the naturalization of Chinese, and we presume that in the new law they will be specially excluded from this privilege.

The Sue Murphy claim having been disposed of, now comes before Congress Mrs. Kate Murphy and asks for the sum of eleven thousand dollars, and for the following reasons: Her husband was "drafted into the army," compelled to shoulder the musket and go to war. In its varied fortunes he fell into the hands of the enemy, became a prisoner and finally died at Andersonville. He was drafted five and a half years ago, and up to that time had received a salary of two thousand dollars per year, so that had he retained his situation he would have earned by this time exactly eleven thousand dollars, and that is just the amount Mrs. Kate Murphy wants Congress to pay her. It is a more deserving case than Miss Snow's, but can't be paid for all that. Mrs. Kate resides in Philadelphia.

LEGEND OF A POLISH SALT MINE.—In a late number of *Putnam's Magazine* there is a description of a Polish salt mine, and of a little chapel far down in the earth, concerning which the following account is given:

It is devoted to the memory of the [illegible] of one of Poland's early kings, to whom Heaven vouchsafed, in 1252, the boon of bestowing the knowledge of those wondrous treasures on the impoverished subjects. She was also dying Hungary, the legend says, and hearing [illegible] *fearful suffering of her native land* was relieved by her patron saint, to cast a precious ring which she most valued of all her trinkets into the water itself. She did it in simple faith, and, when she returned to her home at the foot of the [illegible] an humble cottage, some peasants brought her a piece of rock salt, believing it to be a specific [illegible] was of no value in itself, but, to whose [illegible] bear, [illegible] the transparent crystal covering lay mixed [illegible]. She understood the revelation from [illegible] ordered search to be made for more of the shining substance, and thus were discovered the great mines of Wieliczka, which have ever since been a source of greater wealth than the richest diamond or gold mines.

The TAX PAYERS' UNION in San Francisco is becoming formidable from its numbers, and the class of men who compose it. Its object is to secure an efficient City Government at the least possible cost, and men of all political creeds belong to it. They declare that in their city affairs, so far as they are concerned, politics shall have nothing to do.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1869.

[illegible] a Republican Senator [illegible] in the Senate, while Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman of Ways and Means, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, [illegible] Washburne, who has been [illegible] Committee on Commerce, [illegible] Committee on Private Land Claims, [illegible] Committee on Territories, [illegible] Committee on Foreign Affairs, [illegible] Committee on Public Lands, [illegible] Committee on Pacific Railroads, [illegible] Committee on Indian Affairs, [illegible] Committee on Revolutionary Claims, [illegible] Committee on Mines and Mining, [illegible] Committee on Patents, [illegible] Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, [illegible] Committee on Expenditures for the District of Columbia, [illegible] Committee on Claims, [illegible] Committee on Education and Labor, [illegible] Committee on Printing, [illegible] Committee on Library, [illegible] Committee on Enrolled Bills, [illegible] Committee on Mileage, [illegible] Committee on Accounts, [illegible] Committee on Engrossed Bills, [illegible] Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, [illegible] Committee on Revising the Laws of the United States, [illegible] Committee on Retrenchment, [illegible] Committee on Banks, Currency and Insurance, [illegible] Committee on Militia, [illegible] Committee on Invalid Pensions, [illegible] Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, [illegible] Committee on Roads and Canals, [illegible] Committee on Pensions, [illegible] Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, [illegible] Committee on the Pacific Railroad, [illegible] Committee on Manufactures, [illegible] Committee on Agriculture, [illegible] Committee on Mines and Mining, [illegible] Committee on Indian Affairs, [illegible] Committee on Territories, [illegible] Committee on Foreign Affairs, [illegible] Committee on Commerce, [illegible] Committee on Private Land Claims